



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Further on Bamako Chad-Libya Peace Talks

Al-Qadhdhafi, Habre Meet, Shake Hands

AB2107124089 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] It is now official that Presidents [as heard] al-Qadhdhafi of Libya and Hissein Habre of Chad this evening completed their reconciliation at the initiative of General Moussa Traore, the current OAU chairman. Presidents al-Qadhdhafi and Habre exchanged very warm handshakes after private talks that lasted 4 hours. Lamine Coulibaly, who covered this event for us this evening, now provides a report:

[Begin Coulibaly recording] First the psychological shock, which has been caused by several years of lack of contact between President al-Qadhdhafi and President Hissein Habre, had to be overcome. Al-Qadhdhafi and Hissein Habre had virtually not met each other physically since they both rose to the helm of affairs in their respective countries. So, it must be said that before Bamako no other capital had succeeded in receiving these two presidents together on its soil. It is thus a really daring feat that has been successfully accomplished.

The whole scenario started at 1900 soon after the president's prayers at the Hotel de l'Amitie. After performing his religious duties, the president held talks with President Omar Bongo at the Goundo Hall of the Hotel de l'Amitie, talks that were extended to ministers of foreign affairs. On the Malian side, the keeper of the seals, Mamadou Cissoko, represented the minister of foreign affairs, Dr N'golo Traore, who is currently in Addis Ababa.

Immediately after these talks, the president of the Republic asked state protocol officials to usher in Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who had also and simultaneously been holding separate talks, in another room in his suite, with President Hissein Habre. So Chadli and Hissein Habre came together into the Goundo Hall and 10 minutes later, Al-Qadhdhafi was also invited to join them at the Goundo Hall. What happened then? President al-Qadhdhafi jokingly said: Mr Presidents, I have the impression that you are all francophones here except for President Chadli and myself. President Moussa Traore then answered: Look here, Mr President, as far as each of us is concerned, we are each somewhat polyglot, for each of us here speaks at least two languages. So, in this relaxed atmosphere and with warmth, of course, in his voice, President al-Qadhdhafi circled around the table occupied by the four heads of state and greeted, individually, all the presidents present in the hall. When he reached President Hissein Habre, he said: My dear brother, do you speak Arabic? Hissein Habre answered, yes, Mr President, I speak Arabic; and Habre then spoke Arabic. So, from that moment on everything moved very fast and in a relaxed atmosphere. The summit of six was able to tackle the main issue immediately—that is, the Chad-Libya

conflict, which is the purpose of this meeting in Bamako. Moreover, the press on two occasions rushed into the Goundo Hall so as to not miss this historic event.

At 2100, at the invitation of the president of the Republic, the six were invited to a dinner which Al-Qadhdhafi jokingly said should rejoice the hearts and mind of all. The dinner certainly yielded fruit because soon after the meal, the heads of state withdrew, leaving al-Qadhdhafi and Habre face to face in the Goundo Hall with their interpreters.

Incredible but true! On this Holy Friday, there were private talks that lasted 4 hours! So, what happened at Goundo Hall during those 4 hours? What did Presidents al-Qadhdhafi and Hissein Habre actually say to each other during these 4 hours? What actually happened at Goundo Hall? What were the pledges made? The actual, historic truth is that Al-Qadhdhafi and Habre, both dressed in white, came out of the hall holding hands and expressing full smiles and joy. Incredible but true! Who could have imagined this meeting at the Hotel l'Amitie? Who could have imagined this Bamako meeting? Who could have imagined this handshake? Who could have imagined the embraces this night between Hissein Habre and Ahmad al-Qadhdhafi, President al-Qadhdhafi's cousin, or even still more the embraces with Musa Qusa, secretary general of the Libyan Mathaba Association [World Anti-imperialism Center]?

Who could have imagined all this had General Moussa Traore not been the initiator? By inviting his five brothers to Bamako, Moussa has succeeded in proving once again the desire of the peoples to ensure their unity, guarantee their security, and reject attempts to divide their ranks. This event ushers in an era of peace and comfort for the people. Babangida of Nigeria, who is expected to arrive at 1500, will certainly come to find this big gift for Africa and the OAU. Moussa, Africa says thank you. [end recording]

Chad, Libya To Go to World Court

AB2107194989 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT
21 Jul 89

[Text] Algiers, Jul 21 (AFP)—Chadian President Hissein Habre and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have agreed at a summit in Mali to submit their frontier dispute to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Algerian state radio said Friday [21 July].

In a report from Bamako, the radio said the agreement was part of a broader peace accord signed by the two heads of state, who met in Mali face to face for the first time in seven years Thursday, after weeks of tension as Chad accused Libya of preparing an invasion from Sudanese territory.

The meeting came as Malian President Moussa Traore was ending his term as chairman of the organization of African Unity (OAU), which is due to begin its annual summit in Addis Ababa on Monday.

Algerian radio gave no further details of the accord, which is known to be a synthesis of Malian and Algerian proposals to settle differences between Chad and Libya, including a "Declaration of Peaceful Intent."

The radio said the agreement was reached in the presence of Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who heads an OAU ad hoc committee set up to investigate the territorial dispute over the Aouzou Strip, and of the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

General Babangida ended a visit to Zimbabwe Friday and was due in Bamako to attend the end of the summit as one of Chad's neighbors.

Libya restored diplomatic ties with Chad last year after a long conflict over the Aouzou Strip, in which Tripoli also backed Chadian opponents of Mr Habre's government in Ndjamena.

Last-Minute Problems Hamper Accord

LD2107231889 *Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*
2200 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] In Bamako, the proceedings of the African minisummit on the border dispute between Libya and Chad are continuing tonight. Prior to the summit's final session which is yet to be held, the six presidents—Chadli Bendjedid, Moussa, Traore, Omar Bongo, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, Hissein Habre, and General Ibrahim Babangida—are at the moment holding an informal meeting.

Our correspondent, Lahcen Chayiche, is on the line with the latest details:

[Chayiche] As events seemed to indicate that the African committee on the settlement of the Libyan-Chadian dispute was about to conclude its proceedings, a number of formalities cropped up at the last minute. Intense negotiations are taking place at this very moment to overcome these formalities. These formalities are not related to the (?understanding in principle) but to some points which are contained in the detailed document. More precisely, there are three points at the center of the current negotiations and the main one is the way in which to deal with the issue of the Aouzou Strip and the modalities for the demilitarization of this region. It is worth recalling that the final declaration has given the two sides the choice to settle the issue of the Aouzou Strip either through political or legal means.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the negotiations are now taking place with the participation of the Nigerian president, who arrived in Bamako this evening.

Summit Termed 'Deadlock'

AB2207090889 *Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT*
22 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Bamako, July 22 (AFP)—A six-nation summit here on the territorial dispute between Libya and Chad broke up in apparent deadlock late Friday [21 July] and one participant, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, left for home.

The six heads of state, including Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi and President Hissein Habre of Chad, went into a closed-doors session hours after the scheduled end of the summit, then dispersed without making any statement.

Mr. Chadli was escorted to the airport by President Moussa Traore of Mali before leaving for Algiers.

(Algiers radio had earlier reported that Mr. Habre and Colonel al-Qadhafi had signed an agreement based on a synthesis of proposals from Mali, which currently chairs the Organization of African Unity, and from Algeria.

(They agreed to submit their frontier dispute to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, the radio said.)

Malian sources said, however, that Col. Qadhafi continued to reject a demand by Mr. Habre that Libya withdraw its forces from the Aouzou Strip in northern Chad as a condition for exchanging prisoners of war.

The sources added that some summit participants disagreed with a clause in the Algerian document calling for the withdrawal of "extra-African" forces from Chad.

This was seen as a reference to French air bases set up in the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, under "Operation Sparrowhawk" in 1986 after Libya contravened an earlier agreement providing for the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops. Some delegates said the Algerian proposal favoured Libya and was an interference in Chad's affairs. [passage omitted, including words indistinct]

Malian sources said that Chad and Libya had accepted the Malian document before the conference began here.

It called, they explained, for a consolidation of the ceasefire between Chad and Libya, the withdrawal of all forces from the Aouzou Strip, the sending of observers to the area, the release of all prisoners, submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, and a treaty of cooperation and peace between Chad and Libya.

Further on Talks' 'Failure'

LD2207154989 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Excerpt] [Announcer] A handshake and that is all! The meeting between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Habre has led nowhere. For the Chadian ambassador to Paris, this failure is due to the intransigence of the Libyan number one. Mr Aliam-Mi seemed disappointed when we contacted him by telephone this morning:

[Begin recording] [Aliam-Mi] Absolutely, this is a disappointment. I do not know what to call it, given the fact that there is not even a final document.

[Announcer] According to you, Libya is to blame. Some say that there was some improvisation about this summit?

[Aliam-Mi] I would not say improvisation. What I know is that there was, in fact, intransigence on the part of Libya, which asked, for instance... [changes thought] posing false problems, particularly when it asked for the withdrawal of French troops stationed in Chad, which is a prerogative comprising part of Chad's sovereignty and the bilateral cooperation between Chad and France. This constitutes interference in our domestic affairs.

Libya also refused to examine the dispute over the Aouzou Strip and even refused a settlement through international arbitration, particularly through the International Court of Justice, and it also refused any demilitarization of the Aouzou Strip. So, in one word, Libya is playing the status quo, and we are left with a handshake!

What else do you want, and what can we call it other than a failure? Let us say that the handshake could be useful one day, given the fact that the two heads of state did not know each other and that this is the first time they have had direct contact. As far as I know, there will be no future meetings. But one can hope that within the framework of the OAU ad hoc committee on the territorial dispute, within the framework of direct dialogue between both countries, and possibly within the framework of mediation by friendly and brotherly countries, the dialogue might resume and we might finally reach an overall and final settlement to the entire dispute, for it is in the interests of both countries to live in peace. [end recording]

[Announcer] In fact, this handshake is the reason for the satisfaction of the Malian party. Perhaps it is a way to save face. Listen to what Malian Foreign Minister Nkolo Traore, who is in Addis Ababa, said:

[Begin Traore recording] This failure seems exaggerated to me because it is an extremely complex issue which has burdened the OAU for a long time. What is important is, first the meeting between Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and President Hissein Habre. It is this opportunity for them to express themselves, to exchange points of view on their mutual preoccupations. I think there is here, as

part of the search for a solution, an extremely strong basis. It is here that the Bamako meeting had a very positive result. [end recording]

[Announcer] There is also this reaction by the Chadian opposition, the Revolutionary Democratic Council, which thinks that the settlement of the Aouzou Strip dispute, particularly, is the prerogative of the Chadian people and not the current Ndjamen regime.

To end this chapter on Chad, we note that a delegation of the Sudanese Government has left Khartoum this morning for a visit to Chad, to last a few hours. The delegation will be met by President Habre.

Malian Presidency 'Press Release'

AB2207133889 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] The six-nation summit ended in Bamako yesterday. We bring you a press release from the Malian Presidency on the event, quote:

At the initiative of Malian President Moussa Traore, chairman of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and current OAU chairman, the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, and Chadian President El Hadj Hissein Habre consented to a meeting in Bamako on 20 and 21 July 1989 to exchange views on their border dispute. Present at this meeting were the presidents of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid; Nigeria, General Ibrahim Babangida; and Gabon, Omar Bongo.

The release explains that this brotherly consultation is evidence of the trust that African brotherly people place in Mali and its president; and that it has provided an opportunity for a frank dialogue and useful exchange of views that have made it possible to pave the way for a better understanding in the well-perceived interest of peace and stability in the subregion. Still, according to the release, the heads of state expressed satisfaction with the positive results achieved despite the complexity of the situation. These results will make it possible to follow up the dialogue aimed at the definitive settlement of the problem.

Lastly, the release concludes, Malian President Moussa Traore took the opportunity to express his thanks to the heads of state who consented to attend this summit meeting in Bamako, thereby making a high-quality contribution to the brotherly meeting, unquote.

That was the reading of the press release from the Presidency of the Republic on the Bamako six-nation summit.

Chad Envoy Blames Failure on Libya
*AB2207094289 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT
22 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Paris, July 22 (AFP)—A six-nation summit in Bamako, capital of Mali, on the territorial dispute between Libya and Chad broke down owing to the uncompromising attitude of Libya's Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, a Chad official said here Saturday [22 July].

"The Bamako summit broke down over the unyieldingness of Col. Qadhafi, who refused to submit the settlement of the Chad-Libya territorial conflict to the International Court of Justice," Allam- Mi Ahmad, Chad's ambassador to France said.

Col. Qadhafi also turned down calls for "the demilitarization of the Aouzou Strip (in northern Chad), [word indistinct] the two countries, and demanded the withdrawal of French troops from Chad," he added.

The summit [word indistinct] withhold publication of a final document, according to the ambassador.

"It is sad that such an unprecedented occasion has come to nothing," he added.

Gabon's Bongo Comments on Talks
*AB2207104589 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0730 GMT 22 Jul 89*

[Report by Guillaume Ndong-Nze]

[Excerpts] The Bamako minisummit, which for the first time brought together President Hissein Habre and the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriya, was a failure. This is what was stated in Paris by the Chadian ambassador to France, Ahmad Allam-Mi.

The participants at this mini-summit have already left Bamako, and the Gabonese head of state, who participated in the minisummit on the Chad-Libyan conflict, returned to Libreville early this morning. Here is President Bongo answering a question from a Gabonese Radio and Television Corporation correspondent on whether the issue of the Aouzou Strip had turned out positively:

[Begin Bongo recording] The answer is yes and no. Yes, because one must at least admit that contrary to what people believe and what I myself believed, it turned out that Colonel al-Qadhafi and President Hissein Habre did not even know one another. It was the first time they had seen one another. I will not even mention their historic handshake—one can also refer to this occasion as a historic one. So, we had been working since last night up to (early this morning), although the Nigerian president arrived late. The essential thing for us was not to find a solution, but to draft a comprehensive agreement, and that was what we did. This draft comprehensive agreement was submitted to the two sides in the

conflict, and we left the document with them to enable each side to study it carefully and seriously, so that when the time comes, we can meet and make a final decision on it. [end recording]

I have with me in the studio Crepin Nganga, who was in Bamako to cover the summit. Good morning, Crepin.

[Nganga] Good morning, Guillaume.

[Guillaume] You were in Bamako, and in the lobby people talked about a certain atmosphere and even some risks. Could you quickly give us your eyewitness account?

[Nganga] First of all, you have to note that the Libyan delegation was at least 1,200-persons strong [figure as heard], soldiers and civilians as well as other individuals, and nobody knew exactly what they came to do. Most of them, as you know, do not speak French, and communications problems arose. This is now almost part of the Libyan scenery. Whenever President al-Qadhafi goes on a trip, he lands with armored vehicles, ambulances, and a lot of people. The Malian security officials were charged with channeling all these people, and this sometimes became quite rough. You might have been told about the Libyan female soldier who collapsed in front of the VIP lounge simply because she was roughly handled—she then had to be rushed to the hospital.

Nigeria's Babangida Views 'Success'
*AB2207184389 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jul 89*

[Text] Nigeria and five other African countries have made another attempt to resolve the Chad-Libya conflict. The peace conference, which was held in Bamako, the Malian capital, was also attended by the leaders of Libya, Chad, Gabon, Algeria, and the host, President Moussa Traore, who is also the OAU chairman. The meeting ended this morning in a stalemate over the question of the withdrawal of French troops from Chad. Another issue of disagreement was whether Chad should drop its petition against Libya at the International Court of Justice.

President Ibrahim Babangida, who participated in the peace talks, told State House correspondents that although the peace conference ended in a deadlock, some measure of success was achieved. He said that both the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and President Hissein Habre of Chad had a first personal contact at the meeting. General Babangida maintained that the fact that both leaders agreed to meet was a credit to their political vision.

Al-Qadhafi Departs, Visits Niger
*LD2207184989 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT
22 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 22 Jul (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution left the Malian capital of Bamako this afternoon following a 3-day visit to the Republic of Mali. During the visit he attended the African minisummit.

On his way to the Great Jamahiriya, the brother leader of the revolution made a stopover in the Nigerian capital of Niamey, where the brother leader received a great official welcome.

Ali Saibou, president of the Republic of Niger, was at the forefront of those who welcomed the brother leader of the revolution at Niamey International Airport.

*** Nature of Insurgencies in Horn Compared**
34190269b Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE
in French May 89 p 47

[Article by Bernard Expedit: "Failure of Government Forces in the Horn of Africa"; first paragraph is editor's lead]

[Text] Except for Djibouti, the end of the line of the Addis Ababa railway and site of a large French garrison made possible by interstate accords, all the countries in the Horn of Africa are prey to endless civil wars. Lately the Sudanese, Ethiopian, and Somali Government troops involved in these wars have suffered setbacks and difficulties. Despite the appreciable differences that exist among these countries, their situations appear to be analogous in significant ways. The current similarities outweigh the basic disparities.

First of all, the insurrections devastating these three countries are rooted in ethnic antagonisms that are cultural, religious, or tribal in nature. One clan, one tribe, one ethnic group, one culture, or one religion imposes an unconditional, exclusive despotism on those outside its group, causing their revolt. Such is the case in Sudan, where Muslim Arabs of the north want to impose their law, their customs, and consequently their absolutist domination on the black peoples of the south, animistic and Christian. Such is the case in Somalia, where the monopolizing totalitarianism of the powerful clan surrounding Mohammed Siad Barre has spurred the revolt of the Ishaks of the north, formerly a British colony, in the Somali National Movement. Such is the case, finally, in Ethiopia, where different peoples have only recently, through conquest or escheat, been annexed to the Amharic and Christian Abyssinian core, for centuries confined to the high plateaus by the pressure of Arab-Islamic, then Turkish, conquerors. The latter do not intend to call into question the supremacy they believe to be their sole prerogative and which others contest to varying degrees.

The three countries in question are also, on various grounds, militarily aided and supported by the world's powers. Sudan and Somalia are militarily and economically subsidized by the United States, whatever may be the restrictions issued by the Americans on the use of the weapons they furnish for operations in southern Sudan. As for Ethiopia, the USSR has been more than solicitous since that country dedicated itself body and soul to Marxism-Leninism.

But it must also be stressed that each insurrection in the Horn of Africa unquestionably draws its principal support from its neighboring country, in a sort of general reciprocity. The insurgents of southern Sudan, black, animistic and Christian, opposed to Arab Muslims in the north, get most of the active sympathy their cause elicits from official Ethiopia, Amharic and Christian. Arab-Islamic official Sudan is discreetly attentive to the needs of the different Eritrean liberation fronts, which have many Muslims in their ranks, and of the Tigre People's Liberation Front, which consistently collaborates with them. Though the 3 April 1988 peace accord signed between Ethiopia and Somalia settled the dispute between the two countries, resulted in the mutual withdrawal of their troops from their common border, and committed them to "ending subversion and hostile propaganda toward (the) neighbor," the offensive launched in northern Somalia by the SNM (Somali National Movement) since the end of May 1988 nevertheless has its lines of communication, political at least, in Ethiopia.

In Ethiopia as in Somalia and Sudan, government troops, in a simultaneity that is remarkable, have suffered a series of setbacks at the hands of rebel forces over the last 12 months. The equipment of all kinds, particularly aeronautical, supplied them by their respective and sometimes successive protectors has not kept them from losing almost total control of the flatlands in areas touched by rebellion. In Ethiopia the TPLF (Tigre People's Liberation Front) has forced central government troops to abandon Makalle, capital of Tigre province, of which it occupies the whole western portion. In Eritrea, the war is marking time. The arrangement with Somalia that allowed Ethiopian authorities to recover forces in order to send them to that theater had no tangible effect there. In Somalia, the SNM claims to control 95 percent of the north. Hargeisa is in ruins and Berbera is hard-pressed. Aside from aerial bombardments, government reaction has been practically nil. In southern Sudan, in the Upper Nile, Bahr Al-Ghazal and Equatoria provinces, government forces now hold only the capitals and a few settlements which they do not leave. Juba, capital of Equatoria, and rare towns of the region still in the hands of the regular army are tightly blockaded by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA); sporadically supplied by airlift, they have little hope of seeing their garrisons reinforced by that means or the blockade raised by land or sea forces. Since the end of March the SPLA has moved out of the region of its birth and infiltrated the Kordofan province. There is fighting near Kadugli, approximately 550 kilometers from Khartoum.

To summarize, insurgents in these three countries are almost everywhere masters of the areas from which they sprang; they rule exclusively on their home grounds, where government troops retain only a few enclaves in which they are isolated and powerless.

Southern Sudan, Tigre in Ethiopia, and northern Somalia are in a virtual state of secession and the central governments can apparently do nothing about it through

force. Skepticism is likewise warranted about their real chances of exorcizing this state through political arrangements, imprisoned as they are in their clannish, tribal, ethnic, and cultural foundations. It is, to say the least, curious that it is precisely in the Horn of Africa that the scent of secessionist miasma can be detected. After all, it is Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, that is the permanent headquarters of the Organization of African Unity, whose credo is the maintenance on the African continent of the borders inherited from colonial days.

OAU Ministers Briefed on Kenya Mozambican Talks
EA2107133089 Dakar PANA English 1750 GMT
20 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20th July (PANA)—The 50th conference of the OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa entered its fourth day, Thursday [20 July], with all political issues on the agenda already discussed. The Middle East, the Palestinian question and the OAU Defence Committee's report constituted the main highlights of the deliberations on Wednesday.

Delegates stressed the need for a solution to the Palestinian question, which they considered as the sole condition for the restoration of lasting peace in the Middle East. Senegal and Tunisia were requested to prepare a draft joint resolution reiterating the OAU's collective support and calling for the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties involved, including the PLO, which is considered as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Sources said the draft resolution is also to highlight the threats posed by Israel, with particular regard to the recent call by the Israeli trade and handicraft minister, Ariel Sharon, for the elimination of the PLO chairman, [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] also heard about a meeting held (?on) Wednesday in Nairobi between a Mozambican delegation and [Mozambique National Resistance Movement] rebels. Mozambique's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr Daniel Antonio, who broke the news, told the ministers that his country was willing to establish a dialogue so as to put an end to Pretoria's acts of destabilisation and pursue its economic development objectives. Antonio said the Mozambican president had requested his Kenyan counterpart to visit Maputo to enable the two leaders to examine the subsequent stages of the dialogue.

The last political item on the agenda was the report by the OAU Defence Committee, which proposed the creation of a pan-African defence body. Several countries, headed by Ethiopia, drew attention to the financial implications of running such an organ. Senegal, Rwanda and Nigeria called for further consideration of the (?proposal). The ministers decided to support the call for a detailed study of the defence body proposal, which, according to Zaire and Tunisia, should be conducted by a consultative committee.

OAU Ministers 'Lukewarm' Toward Defense Force
EA2007190589 Nairobi KNA in English 1230 GMT
20 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (KNA)—The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa has given a lukewarm response to the recommendation for the establishment of an OAU defence force.

The recommendation had been made by the OAU Defence Commission meeting in Libya early this year. Altogether 33 African countries attended the Tripoli meeting.

While some ministers at the Addis Ababa meeting expressed support for such a force, others were either openly opposed or undecided as to the role such a force would play within the organisation. Those opposed to the establishment of the defence force cited the lack of financial resources to support such a force and the logistics of deploying it when the situation arises.

African countries would use such a force, if established, to rally their support behind it in the event of any of the OAU member countries being attacked by outside aggression. To satisfy both sides, for and against, the ministers decided to accept the idea for the establishment of the defence force in principle and to have its implications reviewed further.

In another development, the ministers agreed to send a memorandum to the Government of Cuba expressing the OAU's thanks and appreciation for the military assistance given to Angola.

Collapse of Coffee Price Agreement Viewed
AB1307152189 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT
13 Jul 89

[“Special report” by Franklin Adeshaga]

[Text] London, 13 July (PANA)—African producers representing half the 50 exporting members of the International Coffee Organisation, (ICO), are all agreed that the coffee world is in for a painful period of adjustment following the collapse of the international coffee agreement in London on 3 July.

Analysts, say, however, that now that the coffee world has to adjust to a free market at a time of surplus production over demand, the heavy fall in prices will hurt countries which rely on coffee for 30 percent or more of their export earnings.

Producers are worried not so much about the absence of an economic clause in the two-year extension presented by the ICO executive board, but by the immediate suspension of the export quota system by which the ICO has tried to stabilise prices.

Between 13 June and 3 July when the agreement collapsed, prices have tumbled from 1,065 pounds sterling a tonne to 940 pounds sterling a tonne. A day after the collapse of the agreement, the September Robusta contract on the London futures and options exchange took another tumble and closed at 880 pounds sterling a tonne, down 60 pounds sterling on the day - the lowest level since July 1981.

Since then, prices have plunged further as importers looked forward to a coffee price war, with producers vying with one another to carve out increased shares in an oversupplied world market.

Kenya, which relies on coffee for 30 percent of its export earnings, believes every producer, including those outside Africa, would be worse off. Mr Simon Onchere, coffee attache at the Kenyan High Commission in London told PANA, "Everybody will go down, at least in the short term. What happens in the long term will depend on global production."

Ivorian delegate Alain Gauze said the collapse of the agreement has had a bad effect. Gauze who is permanent representative of OAMCAF [African and Malagasy Coffee Organization] and Cote d'Ivoire in London said the question facing every producer now is "can we deal with this situation of free market."

"My government wanted this agreement more than anything else," he said, adding "something new had been expected." Gauze, whose country relies on coffee for 38 percent of its export earnings said, "We must fight to achieve a new agreement. We have to start right now to find the best way. Every country will have to find a new strategy."

The Ivorian delegate said despite the collapse of the agreement, his country would retain its membership of the organisation. "We will continue to become members because it is the best forum. We still believe in the objectives of the organisation and this agreement must survive."

While Brazil and Colombia, the two biggest producers, blame the US for the collapse of the agreement, some African producers are refusing to point accusing fingers. A Nigerian delegate who wished to remain anonymous said the agreement was deliberately "murdered" by certain parties. He described the collapse as unfortunate, saying consumers will rejoice as a result of the free market. Kenya, for instance, also thinks that the agreement [words indistinct] had there been a universe [words indistinct] biggest producers who wanted more time to sort out market allocations. Opponents of the US proposal have argued that a new coffee agreement designed to [words indistinct] 1987. Since then it has aimed to keep prices in the 120 cents to 140 cents range.

UK consumer delegate told PANA that the US desire for top quality Arabica led to the collapse of the agreement. "Consumers are willing to spend more on top quality

Arabica," he said, pointing out that Kenya and Tanzania were among African producers of top quality Robusta and would have no difficulty in finding buyers despite the collapse of the agreement.

The delegate was reacting to speculations that West African Robusta growers may find the going toughest and some "middle of the road" African producers might not be able to find buyers, regardless of what prices are.

Gauze, the Ivorian permanent representative, described as a misconception the idea that African Robusta growers would have problems finding buyers as Robusta was not less favoured than Arabica. Most consumer countries including Italy prefer Robusta because of its strength, he said. [words indistinct]

Ivory Coast, Zaire Join African Oil Association
AB2107202189 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
21 Jul 89 p 7

[Text] Abidjan, 21 Jul (FRATERNITE MATIN)—The membership of the African Petroleum Producers' Association (APPA) has just increased with the addition of Ivory Coast, Zaire, and Egypt. This happened at the end of the fifth session of the council of ministers held in Brazzaville (Congo) on 8 and 9 July. The Ivorian delegation to the meeting was led by Mines Minister Yed Esaie Angoran.

The admission of the new members raises the membership from 8 to 11. Much more important than numbers is the quality of the new members, which the Council of Ministers hailed as a source of hope for a young organization like the APPA.

At this Brazzaville meeting, all the members were present. Moreover, the session had record attendance with the participation of four new countries, namely Egypt, Ivory Coast, Zaire, and Tunisia. Tunisia was present at the proceedings as an observer, while the first three countries participated as members. Egypt confirmed its decision to join and Ivory Coast and Zaire joined shortly afterwards.

The 10th item on the agenda relating to the appointment of the APPA executive secretary was eagerly looked forward to by all the members, particularly by Angola and Algeria, which were contesting that post.

The council endorsed the appointment of the Algerian candidate as executive secretary of the APPA for a renewable 3-year term of office. The Gabonese energy minister was elected chairman while the post of vice chairman went to the Libyan oil minister.

The APPA Council of Ministers will hold its next session in Libreville (Gabon) in January 1990.

Under miscellaneous matters, the Council of Ministers adopted a declaration on the international oil situation.

Chad

Habre Returns From Bamako Minisummit, Comments
AB2207204989 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Excerpts] El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, returned to Ndjamena early this afternoon from Bamako, the capital of Mali, where he participated in the summit meeting on the Chad-Libya conflict, which was organized at the initiative of General Moussa Traore, Mali's head of state and current OAU chairman. Gabonese President Omar Bongo, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida also participated in the deliberations. This unprecedented meeting, which helped to organize the first direct contact between the Chadian and Libyan heads of state, has not yielded the expected results. Let us listen as President Hissein Habre discussed the outcome of the Bamako summit soon after his return to Ndjamena this afternoon:

[Habre speech indistinct] [passage omitted]

This summit was held in the presence of the two principal persons concerned, El Hadj Hissein Habre and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. It is the first of its kind and a major step forward in the settlement of the dispute. [passage omitted]

The personal participation of the heads of state of Mali, Gen Moussa Traore, current OAU chairman; of Gabon's Omar Bongo, chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee; of Algeria's Chadli Bendjedid, and of Nigeria's General Ibrahim Babangida, raised hopes that happy decisions would be reached at this Bamako summit. [passage omitted]

The meeting, however, ended without any declaration, communique, or agreement. Can we therefore speak of failure? At any rate, President Hissein Habre in his statement a short while ago spoke of the absence of consensus [words indistinct] both Chadians and Libyans have decided to pursue their efforts and hold a dialogue in order to [words indistinct] in Bamako. Still, according to the head of state, the two countries will do everything possible to find a solution to the problem. In light of what the president has just said, one can say that the door is still open. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Kinshasa Angolan Peace Talks Continue 22 Jul
MB2207122189 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] According to observers in Kinshasa, the proceedings of the second series of contacts between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements, which began in the Zairian capital on 19 July, are progressing normally.

The search for effective cease-fire control mechanisms continues to top the agenda of the contacts. This is the 4th and possibly last day of these talks, which are being mediated by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The discussions are focusing primarily on the mediator's proposal that efficient communication posts be set up in Luanda, Jamba, and Kinshasa to control the cease-fire and to make the commission's work more flexible.

Despite the complexity and hardships of the process, observers believe this (?meeting), which is scheduled to close today, may reach a consensus on the implementation of the cease-fire.

However, the Angolan Government has been working to produce harmony and create favorable conditions for the establishment of a just and true peace that will allow the Angolan people to dedicate themselves to tasks of national reconstruction.

Further on Cease-Fire Mechanisms

AB2207145589 Dakar PANA in English 1343 GMT
22 Jul 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 July (ANGOP/PANA)—Talks Saturday [22 July] on efficient mechanisms for controlling the cease-fire continue to dominate the 4th day of the meeting between the Angolan Government and UNITA under the mediation of Zaire.

The talks held in N'sele, about 54 kilometres north of Kinshasa, began with the mediator, President Mobutu Sese Seko, proposing the installation of antennas in Luanda, Jamba, and Kinshasa for the efficient control of the cease-fire.

According to observers in Kinshasa, talks are progressing "normally."

The rigorous observation of the cease-fire in effect since 24 June constitutes the fundamental condition and a "sine qua non" for the commission to continue discussing the Gbadolite declaration.

In spite of the degree of complexity and difficulties that this process includes, observers admitted that the present round which ends Saturday could reach a consensus on the cease-fire.

This belief is also shared by the mediator, President Mobutu, who has carried out work considered by Angolan officials to be "extremely useful" for national reconciliation in Angola, the starting point of which was the Gbadolite summit that gathered 18 African heads of state on 22 June.

Ethiopia

Foreign Minister Cited on Peace Negotiations
AB2307101089 Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT
23 Jul 89

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, July 23 (AFP)—The Soviet and the United States seem set to contribute to a settlement of the 28 year-old conflict between separatist rebels in Eritrea and Ethiopia's central government.

In Washington this weekend, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen said former U.S. President Jimmy Carter would travel to Ethiopia on Wednesday in a bid to mediate in the civil war, and that the government and the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] had accepted a U.S.-brokered mediation. [passage omitted]

President Mengistu and Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh have made it clear, however, that Ethiopia's territorial integrity was not negotiable.

While EPLF has called for a referendum on self-determination, Washington and Moscow are backing Addis Ababa's insistence on unity.

Mr Bayeh said Thursday [20 July] the Soviet Union and the United States could play a positive role in settling the separatist conflict in Eritrea, adding that relations between Ethiopia and the United States had improved since U.S. President George Bush came to power in January.

Ethiopia's parliament last month proposed a peace plan calling on all parties to the conflict to agree to talks without preconditions to end the strife. The scheme also calls for observers to monitor the negotiations.

Kenya

Moi Says Will Work With RSA on Mozambican Peace
MB2207162789 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Speaking on his return in Nairobi, President Moi said he will be willing to work closely with South African [RSA] leaders in a bid to help negotiate an end to Mozambique's civil war, but he did not say what role he intends to play in seeking peace in Mozambique.

Last Wednesday [19 July], Kenya offered to hold peace talks between Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels and Mozambican churchmen, but the talks failed to take place.

Criticizes OAU 'Peace Force'
EA2207185689 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi upon his arrival at Nairobi airport from Mozambique—live]

[Excerpts] I shall do my best to make the [Mozambican] peace process a success, and in this respect I will cooperate with many of those who are concerned, such as the Americans, British, Germans, French, Zimbabweans—and even South Africa, although I don't know how to get in touch with them. [laughter and applause] It is a very difficult process, but inasmuch as I do not hate anybody, I do not fear anybody either. Let us call on Almighty God to prepare the hearts of all these people and show them what to do so that they can live in peace.

I would advise my minister to walk out, sunbathe, and take vitamins D or C instead of remaining in the hall while the OAU member countries discuss how Africans should contribute 140,000,000 [currency not specified] to establish a peace force for Africa. As far as I am concerned, this is a dream. Why? Because before we Kenyans and the Nigerians agreed to send observers and troops, respectively, to Chad; the OAU pledged it would pay, but the result was that the Kenyans and Nigerians had to foot the bill. The OAU did not pay a single cent. Where will they get the 140,000,000? Besides, where will they get the additional money needed to purchase aircraft, tanks, and all the other military equipment? It is just like a child who says: When I grow up, I will build a seven-story house, I will buy a car, I will do this and that and so on. This is all fantasy. It is not realistic, so let us do what is practical. Let us do what we can do practically.

Somalia

Interior Minister Says Mogadishu Curfew Relaxed
EA2007162889 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0330 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] The Somali minister of interior, Comrade Ahmad Suleiman Abdulle, said last night that since the situation has returned to normal, the curfew has been relaxed and will now run from 2100 to 0500 [1800-0200 GMT] with effect from today, 20 July, and until further notice. The minister said the measure is in the interests of the people. Therefore, it is essential for them to heed the curfew hours and cooperate in making the implementation of the curfew order a success.

Angola

Van Dunem on 'Positive' U.S. View of Relations
MB2107193789 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Dispatch from Addis Ababa correspondent Fernando Mendes]

[Excerpt] At the news conference given to foreign journalists in Addis Ababa, which we reported this afternoon, Comrade Pedro van Dunem Loy, minister of external affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, said that there are positive signs in the U.S. Government's attitude toward Angola.

Answering a question on relations between his country and the United States, the minister showed great optimism about the possibility of an important change in Washington's attitude, although he expressed reservations in view of the complex and often unpredictable functioning of U.S. institutions, namely the Senate and Congress.

Comrade Loy said that right now, the State Department seems to be really interested in recognizing the People's Republic of Angola, but it would be necessary to gain the support of other sectors of the U.S. system. Minister Loy said, quote, in the next months many things could change significantly, unquote.

In addition to what we have already referred to on Minister Loy's statement on Angola's peace process, he added that the number of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements who will join the Angolan national army, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], is relatively important.

Answering a journalist who asked Comrade Loy to give figures, he said that so far there were no fixed numbers.

On the question raised by a Netherlands journalist over a multiparty system and elections in line with UNITA's plan, Minister Loy stressed that we are specifically working on the basis of a peace plan introduced by the Angolan Government and accepted by UNITA. The plan (?mentions) the conditions to solve the conflict.

He said: Our people are tired of war and ardently wish peace. We know that there are still shortcomings, but we hope to overcome them to finally achieve peace. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola will continue to make all necessary efforts to find solutions to current problems.

Minister Loy was thus expressing the great aspirations of the Angolan people. Likewise, he briefed the journalists about the reasons that have made the legitimate Angolan Government take the steps with which we are all familiar.

Lesotho

Military Council Affirms Unity, Loyalty to King
MB2207062089 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] The Office of the Military Council has issued a statement to inform the nation that there are no factions within the Military Council and Council of Ministers. The statement further says that the Government of Lesotho is as united as ever, and remains steadfastly loyal to his majesty, the king.

Reacting to media reports which claim that the Government of Lesotho is paralyzed, the statement said the government business is normal. It added that these reports are deliberate but unfortunate ploys to mislead and confuse the nation and international community.

The Military Council's statement concluded by saying that the shooting incident alleged to have occurred at the Lesotho Agricultural College in December last year is being attended to within the framework of law.

Madagascar

Coup Fails, Minister Terms Situation 'Normal'
LD2407091189 Paris Domestic Service in French
0800 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] An attempted coup in Madagascar: Six armed men were arrested this morning by the Malagasy security forces. They had briefly taken over the national radio station to announce a coup d'etat, but the minister of information very rapidly spoke on the airwaves of the same radio station to declare that the six men, all civilians, are behind bars and that the situation in the country is normal.

Mozambique

President Chissano, Kenya's Arap Moi Open Talks
MB2107224589 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1810 GMT 21 Jul 89

[From the "Outlook Africa" program; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The president of Kenya, Daniel arap Moi, arrived in Maputo this morning, heading a top-level delegation for a 2-day visit during which he will hold talks with the Mozambican Government leaders on current peace initiatives in Mozambique.

President Moi has been invited to Maputo by President Chissano.

The Kenyan delegation includes Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott, Tourism Minister Robert Ngala, and other government officials.

The two delegations began talks in Maputo this afternoon.

President Chissano was accompanied by the foreign minister, Dr Mocumbi; Security Minister Mariano Matsinhe and Transport Minister Armando Guebuza; and other government officials.

President Chissano had this to say at the opening of the talks:

[Chissano] "Mr President, I welcome you once more. We are happy that you could come. We have invited you to come in a (?rather) very short notice, but you have honored us with your presence in a quick time. We have to thank you for that. We recognize this as a sign of your commitment to help us to overcome our problems and to try to find the ways for peace in Mozambique.

"You may realize the value of this attitude, but we realize it more because we are here in this region, and we know that peace for Mozambique means also peace for the whole region, means cooperation, means regional development. And so, you are working for all of this as we are in the same area of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area]; you are indeed creating conditions for further interaction among the countries of the region.

"So, we value very much your interest and fighting together with us for this process. The reason I invited you to come here is that I think that there is a wind of change again blowing in southern Africa, and we should make together analysis of the situation so that we may know how to control the change, so that we give it the right direction. We have to be part of this change, and, as you are my old man, you can give us a bit of your experience, of your wisdom. So, we thought that we should not delay, and we should meet so that we compare notes.

"We have many problems and many solutions ahead. Recently, we have been into Angola and Zaire to try and solve the problem of Angola. We, the Mozambicans, have played a small role, but we think that it counts for the successes attained there. We are also present in Namibia, where we are following closely the developments. We are in contact with the South Africans not only about the situation in southern Africa and in the independent countries, but also in Namibia and also about apartheid. So, a lot of things which we have to share.

"Now, we are preparing our congress, the party congress. We should start on Monday. There we are going to discuss a lot of issues pertaining to our search of peace in Mozambique, national unity, and of economic development. We will not have much time to share on this issue with you, but we hope that you will be following our meeting, our deliberations, even from Nairobi, and we will make sure that you get this information, but I may tell you from the outset that the expectations are very good. We hope to come out from this congress with greater (?sense), for it was thoroughly prepared by our

people in its entirety, with the exception of few, those who are in the bush still trying to get change by force, whom we would have liked to have with us to be able to discuss all what we have been discussing in these 2 last years.

"And, the discussions will continue just after the congress. We will continue with lots of discussions in other spheres of political life and economic life to improve our methods, our problems of our country, and developing it. So, there is a lot we have to share about. That's why I thought it was very important that you be among us, even if it was for 1 day. I thank you and your delegation for having come here. I should have come to you because you are old man."

Later, President Chissano had more to say to journalists about President Moi's visit to Mozambique:

[Chissano] "Well, gentlemen, I don't know what is this all about. It is about peace. So, we have been always like this: fight, but fight for peace. We fought against colonialism, but it was fight for peace. We fought against the Rhodesian minority regime; it was fight for peace. Fight against the occupation of Namibia, fight for peace. The fight against apartheid is fight for peace.

"And now, here we are. We are telling our brothers who are in the bush: come back home, for peace, for development. So, you know, when we meet our friends to help us to achieve this goal. Thank you."

On his part, President Moi had this to say:

"Well, Mr President, I just [words indistinct] first thanking you and the people of Mozambique for honoring Kenya to try and help solve the problem of Mozambique. Kenyans value peace because they see the benefits of peace within the context of development and other factors that govern the way of life of Kenyans and other people all over the world.

"I responded to your request that I [words indistinct] among the people of Mozambique on this very vital issue of peace because I believe that what is happening in Angola is affecting other areas of the region and of the continent and the world at large. It is not an issue of Mozambique; it is a human problem and, therefore, I responded immediately when you asked me to come here, because you are having the congress, which is important. You could not have absented yourself from your country when all the delegates were (?arriving) here in Maputo. I have been following very closely, my brother, the problems that have been facing this country for a long time, since the attainment of independence and the struggle to try to achieve the principles for which you stood for. I knew my late brother Machel, Samora Machel, and the way he wanted to develop this country but, because of the disagreement of others, then you,

instead of building Mozambique, peace [words indistinct] fighting and so on, made this, the problem of development, difficult. You have tried yourself to achieve what my late brother wanted to.

"And, because of what is happening within this region, the southern part of Africa, naturally you have heavier tasks: the country's, your own country's, problems, and the problems that face the southern part of Africa and elsewhere, which are part of us all. I happened to have some information about those who have been struggling against your government and so on, and that is why (?followed) very keenly, of course with your knowledge also, so as to enable them to see light and know that in order to build Mozambique, which you intended to do at the attainment of independence, is achieved. [sentence as heard]

"So, I am very optimistic to say, to let you know, that they are willing to participate in peace talks between your government and themselves, and I hope they will do the best they can now to see the light and make sure that these discussions take place to enable Mozambican people to pursue peace.

"The impression I got on my arrival here was that the entire community of Mozambique want peace. They do not want fighting, and I am entirely with them in that sentiment. I am a believer of peace myself. It is a bit shameful for Africa to be fighting internally and that is why I believe that when I responded, I responded quite simply because I believe that Africa's problems must be solved by Africans themselves and that is why I feel that this matter, we can discuss it, we can solve it ourselves.

"I will do the best I can, given that everybody is [word indistinct] instead of fighting. I value the lives of people, and therefore lives should never be lost simply because of fighting for a principle or for self-interest. Dialogue is the best if one wishes to put across his or her point of view rather than have a gun and shoot. And [words indistinct] shooting these fellows [word indistinct] is no good; and I hope that our discussions, while here, will enable me to pursue the line that will enable the people of Mozambique to achieve peace; and I come with all the goodwill from Kenyans to wish you, Mr President, and the people of Mozambique, success in these peace talks. We may lead to, now, a new chapter in the development of your great country, and I would like to assure you that I will do the best I can to make sure that we succeed at every stage of our discussions, and that we will, in my view. I hope we will not fail the people of Mozambique in what they want. With these few remarks, I thank you very much for the wonderful welcome you gave me and my delegation, and we look forward to having more discussions. Thank you."

Namibia

Perez de Cuellar Comments on Counterinsurgency Unit
MB2107200389 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived shortly before 1500 [1300 GMT] this afternoon at Jan Smuts Airport, from SWA [South-West Africa]/ Namibia, for talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Dr Perez de Cuellar left SWA/Namibia earlier today, after a 3-day visit to acquaint himself with the progress and problems with implementing the UN peace plan. Dr Perez de Cuellar told a news conference shortly before his departure that he was confident the peace plan would succeed and that it would serve as a model for other UN projects. He said the presence of members of Koevoet [Crowbar], the former police counterinsurgency unit, is still cause for concern but that much has been done to restrain their influence:

[Begin Perez de Cuellar video recording, in English] I think, really, I can see that this presence of Koevoet is a kind of a ghost with which I have [word indistinct] with the people in the northern part of the country, is what I have felt [word indistinct] and about reports that it is a kind of a, I don't know, psychosis of [words indistinct] interest for the, for all of us and mainly for the local government to eliminate this cause of concern. [end recording]

UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari, who also attended the news conference, assured the plight of SWA/Namibia detainees in neighboring countries was receiving attention:

[Begin Ahtisaari video recording, in English] As you know, some detainees have been released. It is my task, as special representative, to see that all political prisoners and detainees will be released. And, if there is enough evidence brought to us, we will, of course, pursue all the cases. Thank you. [end recording]

SWAPO's Nujoma Requests Further UN Forces
MB2107182889 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma has called on the UN secretary general and the Security Council to increase UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] forces in Namibia to prevent further massacres and intimidation that South Africa has continued to inflict on Namibians in their country.

Addressing a press conference at the Institute for Namibia, in Lusaka, today, Comrade Nujoma revealed that, on 15 July, a mass grave containing 27 fresh bodies buried by South African soldiers was found in Oshakati,

in northern Namibia. He claimed that South Africans were seen at the sight by villagers in the area, who reported to UNTAG forces.

SWAPO Writes UN on 'Intimidation'

*MB2207195889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 22 Jul 89*

[Report from Windhoek correspondent]

[Text] SWAPO of Namibia sent a memorandum to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar saying that the electoral laws, particularly those aspects dealing with foreign nationals, are inadequate.

SWAPO stresses the insufficient number of UN observers at registration posts throughout the territory.

Most of its four-page memorandum deals with intimidation carried out by the special Koevoet unit and the South African Armed Forces in northern Namibia.

The memorandum urges the UN secretary general to intervene personally to end such activities because, in SWAPO's view, they jeopardize the [words indistinct] free and just elections.

The disinformation campaign launched by the local radio and television networks, as well as the [words indistinct] charges by South African customs on SWAPO's vehicles and property, are also dealt with in the memorandum.

The memorandum finally urges the international community to provide financial assistance to the thousands of repatriated Namibians.

Zambia

New Currency Issued, All Borders Closed

*MB2207132489 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Jul 89*

[Text] The existing kwacha currency notes will, with effect from tomorrow, be withdrawn from circulation and exchanged for new notes. The changeover will last until 3 August, after which the existing notes will cease to be legal tender.

A State House spokesman, who made the announcement today, said the Bank of Zambia will issue new currency notes in 2-kwacha, 5-kwacha, 10-kwacha, 20-kwacha, and 50-kwacha denominations, as well as 1-kwacha coin from tomorrow. The old currency could either be surrendered for exchange with new ones or deposited into bank accounts in any commercial bank or the national savings and credit bank, which have been designated as a dealer for the purpose of the exercise.

The spokesman said an application for the surrender of old notes exceeding 2,000 kwacha in value will be required to be made in a prescribed form, to be issued by the bank. (?When) the value of the old kwacha notes to be surrendered is in excess of 10,000 kwacha the dealer sha" deduct withholding tax at the rate of 50 percent on the excess amount.

The change is meant to unearth the black-market money, to collect taxes on the accounted money, to take appropriate (?stern) action against people dealing in black-market money or deliberately evading payment of taxes.

All borders will be closed to ensure that old notes which have been smuggled out of the country (?are) not brought back.

Further on Border Closing

*MB2207070489 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 89*

[Text] Zambia has introduced a new currency, and closed its borders with all neighboring countries for 10 days with immediate effect. President Kenneth Kaunda said that the change was meant to unearth black-market money and stop people from bringing existing money back into the country.

The changeover will last until 3 August, after which the existing notes will cease to be legal tender.

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31 July 1989

